United Nations A/56/1032-S/2002/986

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
5 September 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 5 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to draw your attention to the latest incidents that imperil peace and security along the Blue Line.

On 29 August, just before 6 p.m. (local time), Hizbullah terrorists fired anti-tank shells and mortars at two Israeli positions in the Mount Dov region on the Israeli side of the Blue Line. Three Israeli soldiers were wounded in the attack; one of them, St.-Sgt. Ophir Mishal, age 20, has since died of his wounds. In the days following, Hizbullah continued its cross-border assaults on Israeli aircraft, firing shells that have fallen in or near towns and villages in northern Israel, spreading fear among the civilian population.

These unprovoked and illegal attacks across our northern border, which pose a serious threat to international peace and security, are a matter of urgent concern to which we have drawn attention in previous letters dated 10 April 2002 (A/56/913-S/2002/374), 3 April 2002 (A/56/889-S/2002/348), 2 April 2002 (A/56/898-S/2002/345), 21 March 2002 (A/56/884-S/2002/301), 24 January 2002 (A/56/793-S/2002/115), 17 January 2002 (A/56/778-S/2002/79), 24 October 2001 (A/56/507-S/2001/1012), 5 October 2001 (A/56/443-S/2001/942), 6 July 2001 (A/56/161-S/2001/673), 16 April 2001 (S/2001/367), 16 February 2001 (A/55/792-S/2001/142), 6 February 2001 (A/55/767-S/2001/111), 26 November 2000 (S/2000/1121), 23 October 2000 (S/2000/1011), 19 October 2000 (S/2000/1002) and 7 October 2000 (S/2000/969).

Israel holds the Government of Lebanon directly responsible for this latest aggression across the Blue Line. Lebanon continues to stand in violation of its obligations under international law and Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 1310 (2000), 1337 (2001), 1365 (2001), 1391 (2002) and 1428 (2002), which call for the restoration of international peace and security and the return of effective Lebanese authority in the area. The Government of Lebanon is also in violation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and established principles of international law, which clearly call upon all States to refrain from providing any

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support, whether active or passive, to all persons or entities involved in terrorist acts, and to ensure that their territory is not used as a base for cross-border attacks.

Hizbullah, a recognized terrorist organization responsible for carrying out numerous acts of terrorism around the world, is also supported by the Governments of Syria and Iran, both of which bear responsibility for Hizbullah's illegal activity in Southern Lebanon and for the ongoing instability in the area. Lebanon, Syria and Iran provide Hizbullah with the political and logistical support necessary to carry out attacks such as those described above. As such, they are in violation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

Faced with these attacks, Israel is demonstrating utmost restraint in attempting to avoid any further deterioration of the situation. While reserving its right to self-defence, Israel is pursuing every political and diplomatic option at its disposal in an effort to bring about a peaceful end to hostilities in the area in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

Hizbullah's attacks, in concert with the belligerent statements of its leaders, clearly signal the organization's intent to flout the will of the international community and to ignite a broader regional confrontation. Israel again appeals to the international community and the Security Council to bring pressure to bear on the Governments that support and encourage Hizbullah's activities and to prevent any further escalation of violence in the region.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2002/987

Security Council

Distr.: General
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Fifteenth Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone

I. Introduction

1. As Members of the Security Council will recall, in my thirteenth report on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) (S/2002/267), I indicated that, should the security situation in Sierra Leone continue to improve after the holding of elections last May, adjustments would need to be made to the current size, composition and deployment of the Mission. Subsequently, on 19 June, I submitted to the Council an interim report (S/2002/679), which provided an assessment of the post-election situation in Sierra Leone. In that report, I also expressed my intention to present to the Council, in September 2002, detailed proposals for the drawdown of the Mission. The present report provides a further assessment of the security situation in Sierra Leone and describes the concept for the adjustment of UNAMSIL.

II. Security situation

2. The security situation in Sierra Leone has remained generally stable. With the exception of raids on border villages by armed elements from Liberia, occasional clashes between youth groups in Kono district and Tongo Fields and the non-indigenous population of these diamond-rich areas, and a crime-driven riot in Freetown on 18 July, no major incidents threatened the country's stability during the reporting period. The presence of UNAMSIL has continued to underpin the stability that has prevailed since the elections of 14 May. In addition, deployments of the Sierra Leone army and police forces to some parts of the country have further reassured the population and added momentum to the gradual return to normality.

3. The qualitative improvement in the overall security situation is manifested in the freedom of movement that is now possible throughout the country, the revival of commercial activity in previously economically dormant areas and the remarkable progress made in resettling displaced populations in all districts except the border areas. Returning refugees are also opting to proceed directly to their areas of origin rather than stay in transit camps.

4. However, while the prevailing calm is encouraging, there remain some serious security challenges that need to be addressed urgently in order to ensure sustained stability in the country. In particular, the 24,000 ex-combatants who are still awaiting reintegration opportunities are becoming increasingly restless and often resort to street protests. Some of them are reportedly being recruited by both the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) and the Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) to fight in Liberia. The confirmation of these reports would be cause for serious concern, as this would pose a threat to Sierra Leone's stability, both in the near future and in the longer term.

5. The large numbers of unemployed youths who are mainly concentrated in urban centres throughout the country present another long-term problem. In this context, the violent incidents that occurred in Freetown on 18 July underscored the volatility of the city. Recently, the Sierra Leone police removed one potential source of insecurity from the capital by evicting some 500 former Civil Defence Forces (CDF) combatants who were occupying a hotel. However, unless economic activity is rapidly revived and employment opportunities are created in the near future, the concentration of unemployed youths and

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frustrated former combatants in the urban areas could become a source of further instability.

6. Despite the Government's ongoing efforts to regulate diamond-mining activities, security remains a concern in the diamond-producing areas of the country. Competition for access to these resources continues to create community tensions. While the arrangements put in place by the Government of Sierra Leone for issuing diamond-mining licences through chiefdom officials are a positive step, they have not yet succeeded in curbing illegal mining. In addition, the local government structures in these areas are yet to be fully installed, and the police personnel and resources are sparsely deployed. Thuggish youth groups are attempting to fill the vacuum created by the absence of firm Government control. These groups have been particularly assertive in Kono district and Tongo Fields, where, as mentioned above, they have attempted to expel residents who originally came from other districts.

7. The challenges faced by the Government in the efforts to consolidate its authority in the provinces go beyond the diamond areas. Although Government officials have been deployed to the districts and most paramount chiefs have returned to their areas, the district administrations still lack adequate capacity to deliver basic services to the population. Furthermore, the effectiveness of the administration of law and order in the districts continues to be hampered by logistical challenges, as well as by the inadequate strength of the police force and the limited coverage of the judicial and penal systems. This is a very serious gap, considering that the primary objective of the deployment of UNAMSIL throughout the country was to facilitate the restoration of State authority.

8. A major objective of the disarmament process in Sierra Leone was to dismantle the military apparatus of CDF and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and encourage the latter to transform itself into a political party that would pursue its interests through a democratic political process. By all assessments, the military structures of RUF inside Sierra Leone have crumbled after disarmament, and the movement has formally transformed itself into the Revolutionary United Front Party (RUFP). However, the prospects of keeping the recently formed RUFP in the mainstream of the democratic process are now uncertain. There are indications of disarray within the party, and its influence has continued to decline following its poor performance in the elections of 14 May. Citing financial difficulties, the party has closed some of its main offices in the districts, and its Secretary-General, who was also its candidate in the presidential elections, resigned from the party on 13 August. The implications of these developments for the country's stability remain unclear, and UNAMSIL is closely monitoring them. The current RUFP leaders, however, have said that they take these developments as a challenge to reorganize and ensure their party's survival. UNAMSIL also continues to monitor CDF, whose local command structures have remained intact in some areas where, in the absence of the police force, they have continued to usurp the enforcement of law and order.

9. In addition to the challenges described above, it is also important to note that sustained stability in Sierra Leone will depend on the Government's capacity to effectively assume responsibility for the country's security after the departure of UNAMSIL. Despite significant improvements in the operational capabilities of the Sierra Leone army and police, these security forces still face serious shortcomings and do not yet have the capacity to sustain a stable security environment on their own.

10. My interim report to the Council (S/2002/679) stressed that the conflict in Liberia constituted the most serious threat to the stability that now prevails in Sierra Leone. Regrettably, that situation has not changed. Despite reinforced Sierra Leone army deployments in the border areas, armed elements from Liberia continue to raid border hamlets for food and to abduct villagers. In addition, when under pressure from the opposing side, AFL and LURD forces in Liberia have tended to retreat to the border areas of Sierra Leone and Guinea. Dozens of AFL soldiers and, lately, LURD elements have deserted their units and handed themselves over to Sierra Leonean authorities. The Government of Sierra Leone has decided to construct a special camp for these deserters.

11. There are also persistent reports that former RUF field commander Sam Bockarie and his followers are still active in some of Liberia's security structures. However, there has so far been no evidence of links between them and the leaders of RUFP in Sierra Leone. The presence in Liberia of Bockarie and his followers, and of recently recruited ex-RUF and ex-CDF combatants, could pose the risk of a vicious cycle of violence, not only in Sierra Leone, but also in the wider Mano River Union subregion.

III. Benchmarks

12. Notwithstanding the continuing challenges described above, the successful completion of the disarmament process last January and the stability prevailing since the May presidential and parliamentary elections have created new circumstances that now make it possible to consider adjustments to the size and composition of UNAMSIL. However, in order to ensure that the process of downsizing the Mission does not jeopardize the progress achieved so far in stabilizing Sierra Leone, steps must be taken to minimize the remaining threats, and support for the consolidation of peace in the country should be maintained, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 1400 (2002) of 28 March 2002. The task of downsizing the Mission, while at the same time consolidating the peace and addressing the remaining security challenges, will be a delicate one requiring careful assessment and balancing. To this end, specific benchmarks that should guide the envisaged drawdown of UNAMSIL have been identified.

13. The paramount concern in implementing the adjustments to the Mission will be to avoid creating a security vacuum in the country. Consequently, progress in building up the capacity of the Sierra Leone police and army will constitute the key security benchmark that should determine the pace of the drawdown process. The other benchmarks will consist of priority tasks aimed at minimizing the security challenges described earlier, and include completing the reintegration of former combatants, consolidating State authority throughout the country and restoring effective Government control over diamond mining. It may be recalled that these priorities, in fact, constitute a key part of the issues identified in the Lomé and Abuja Agreements as crucial for the success of the Sierra Leone peace process. It is therefore imperative that they be accomplished before UNAMSIL's departure from Sierra Leone. Progress towards the resolution of the conflict in Liberia must also be an important benchmark, as it will inevitably affect how UNAMSIL adapts to the prevailing security conditions on the ground. These benchmarks are explained in detail in paragraphs 14 to 25 below.

A. Building the capacity of the army and police

14. The International Military Advisory and Training Team, which is led by the United Kingdom, has achieved remarkable progress in restructuring, training and equipping the Sierra Leone army. Nevertheless, the shortcomings described in my interim report have persisted. Issues of particular concern are the makeshift nature of the army's accommodation facilities in its areas of deployment and the rudimentary state of its permanent garrison locations. Efforts to address these shortcomings, as well as the army's equipment shortfalls, will need to be accelerated in order to ensure the sustainability of its deployments as UNAMSIL draws down.

15. The Sierra Leone police force has also recovered significantly over the past two years, primarily due to its new leadership, the refresher courses provided by United Nations civilian police and the Commonwealth team, and the equipment it has received from the United Kingdom and the United Nations Development Programme. UNAMSIL has also provided the necessary logistical assistance during the deployment of the police force to the 17 police districts, and resources from the United Nations Trust Fund for Sierra Leone have been used to construct some new police stations. However, the police force still lacks sufficient training facilities, transport, communications equipment and police stations, and is understaffed.

16. The Government of Sierra Leone has decided to bring the strength of the national police force to its pre-war level of 9,500 personnel. In order to achieve this goal, the police force needs to recruit 3,000 new cadets. Finding qualified candidates will be a major challenge, given the disruption of the school system during the war. The police training centres at Hastings and in the provinces will also need to be refurbished in order to meet the training needs of the national police force. Currently, the only functioning training centre at Hastings has the capacity to train only 200 cadets per intake. This has to be expanded to 250 per intake if the Government's target of recruiting and training 1,000 cadets per annum is to be met. The police force also needs to be adequately equipped, and more police stations should be built across the country.

17. These tasks, which are crucial for the accomplishment of the critical security benchmark for the drawdown of UNAMSIL, will require a central role

and enhanced engagement on the part of donor countries. It should also be noted that the police force can function effectively only if the complementary sectors of the State, in particular the judiciary and the penal systems, are rehabilitated and adequate staff recruited and deployed. A comprehensive assessment of the needs in all these areas will have to be conducted urgently by the Government of Sierra Leone.

18. The Government of Sierra Leone also has to play its part in addressing the challenges facing the national police force. Recently, the Government adopted a strategic plan for the development of the police force. The plan identified key objectives: recruiting new cadets; providing training for new recruits and for trainers, as well as further training for serving personnel; and providing the necessary equipment and infrastructure for the police. The Government has also indicated its intention to increase the budget for the police so as to facilitate the recruitment of the additional personnel required. This is a commendable step. However, more needs to be done to ensure that the police are adequately remunerated, in order both to enhance morale and discipline and to attract quality personnel. Sustaining the deployments and operations of the police force will also be a major challenge for the Government.

B. Reintegration of ex-combatants

19. The disarmament and demobilization process cannot be considered a success unless the reintegration process — a key component of the programme, designed to give former combatants an alternative way of life — is completed. To date, of the more than 55,000 former combatants who registered for reintegration (including those disarmed prior to the May 2000 crisis), some 31,000 have been absorbed in reintegration projects, while the other 24,000 are still awaiting reintegration opportunities. Progress in absorbing them in the reintegration programme has been hampered primarily by financial constraints. The effect of these constraints in delaying the reintegration process has been particularly remarkable in the Kono and Kailahun districts, the two most serious flashpoints in the country. In Kailahun, which borders Liberia, there is a troubling concentration of ex-combatants, making them easy prey to be lured to fight in Liberia. Aware of the danger posed by the situation, the National Committee for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration plans to place about 7,000 ex-combatants in the reintegration programme every six months, so that all the remaining ex-combatants would be absorbed by mid-2004. There are also plans to devise special programmes for former senior commanders and leaders of RUF and CDF, because they may not fit into the regular reintegration programmes. However, the National Committee has informed UNAMSIL that there is a shortfall of $13.5 million in funding for reintegration, and that the funds currently available from the World Bank's Multi-Donor Trust Fund for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in Sierra Leone will be depleted by September.

20. The goal set by the National Committee for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration to place every registered ex-combatant in a reintegration project by mid-2004 can be achieved only if the funding needed for reintegration is made available by the donor community. This goal, which is a benchmark in itself, would greatly contribute to the consolidation of stability and facilitate the successful downsizing of UNAMSIL. Drawing down in areas where there are still large numbers of idle ex-combatants would be accompanied by risks of renewed instability.

C. Restoration of Government control over diamond mining

21. The illicit mining and international trading of diamonds played a major role in fuelling the war in Sierra Leone, and remain a potential source of instability. Considerable progress has been made in increasing official exports of diamonds under the Certificate of Origin regime established by the Government of Sierra Leone pursuant to Security Council resolution 1306 (2000). However, the infrastructure in the diamond-rich areas is severely damaged, and, as indicated above, there is considerable tension between the indigenous people of the diamond-mining areas and other groups. The current system of allocating licences may need to be reviewed so as to ensure that concessions are awarded in a transparent manner that brings clear benefits to local people and the national economy. In addition, the Government needs to consolidate its authority in the volatile diamond-mining areas.

D. Consolidation of State authority

22. As UNAMSIL draws down, it is important to ensure that effective civil authority is restored throughout the country, in order to facilitate the maintenance of law and order and establish structures that can deliver basic services to the people. To this end, bilateral and multilateral assistance is needed for rehabilitating administrative facilities, refurbishing district courts and prison facilities, training magistrates and providing local administrations with a minimum of equipment.

23. UNAMSIL intends to provide limited assistance for the process of filling 60 vacant paramount chiefdoms. The process is scheduled to take place from September to December 2002. Of more significance are the local government elections that will be held for the first time in more than 25 years. That process should further deepen the democratic process in Sierra Leone through decentralization, and thus lead to greater transparency in governance. The local government elections are being planned for April 2003, and the Chairman of the National Electoral Commission has already forewarned my Special Representative to expect a request for UNAMSIL assistance. It will be recalled that the Mission's assistance was crucial to the successful holding of the May 2002 general elections. It will therefore be advisable to envisage assistance for the local government elections in the areas of security and logistics, and this is being taken into account in UNAMSIL's drawdown planning.

E. The conflict in Liberia

24. As indicated earlier, the interaction of developments in Liberia and Sierra Leone will inevitably affect the adjustments to be made to UNAMSIL. Measures need to be taken to ensure that the Sierra Leone army has the means and capability to deter border incursions by armed Liberian elements. The Government should also urgently investigate and take measures to halt any recruitment of ex-combatants by AFL and LURD that may be taking place. In addition, the Government needs assistance to construct internment camps to enable it to control the deserting AFL and LURD elements who have entered Sierra Leone.

25. Increased efforts on the part of the international community are also needed to find a durable solution to the conflict in Liberia. A cessation of hostilities in that country would facilitate an early and orderly drawdown of UNAMSIL. In this regard, the ongoing initiatives of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the efforts to improve relations among the three Mano River Union countries, under the auspices of King Mohammed VI of Morocco, are commendable. However, it is imperative that the wider international community, in particular the Security Council, urgently engage Liberia in a substantive, long-term manner, with a view to safeguarding the progress made in Sierra Leone and achieving regional stability. In the meantime, the border areas of Sierra Leone will continue to be considered key terrain, requiring UNAMSIL troops to maintain the necessary capability to backstop the Sierra Leone army. UNAMSIL troops should be expected to continue dominating such terrain until steps are taken to find a lasting solution to the Liberian conflict.

IV. Adjustments to and drawdown of UNAMSIL

26. The proposals presented in this section cover the adjustments that would be made to the size and composition of the military component, civilian police and other civilian components of UNAMSIL. The adjustment and drawdown concept takes into account the benchmarks described above and is designed to adapt UNAMSIL to the current circumstances, while ensuring that it will continue to be able to support the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to consolidate peace. The drawdown of the Mission would be executed in a measured, phased and deliberate manner intended to enable it to maintain, at every stage, an appropriate level of military capability and mobility, until it can gradually hand over responsibilities to a sufficiently effective Sierra Leone army and police. The concept also recognizes the need to guard against the risk of the drawdown process itself precipitating renewed instability.

27. In devising the plan, a mechanism was established for consultation and coordination with the Government of Sierra Leone, including the police and the army. My Special Representative has kept President Kabbah updated on the planning process. On 8 August, I received a letter from the President in which he provided important ideas on benchmarks to be taken into account in downsizing UNAMSIL. That letter has

been circulated as a document of the Security Council (S/2002/975). In addition, UNAMSIL extensively consulted other partners on the ground, including ECOWAS, donors and the diplomatic community in Freetown.

A. Military component

28. The proposed plan for downsizing the military component of the Mission is based on an evaluation of a series of possible security scenarios. The worst-case scenario, which could emerge in the event that there is no satisfactory progress in building up the capacity of the army and police, and if the threat from Liberia becomes more critical, envisages a drawdown process extending for a considerable period of time. The scenario considered the most likely assumes effective and timely international investment in a capable Sierra Leone police force and army, which is faced with only minor domestic and external challenges. In this scenario, the military component could realistically be expected to draw down over a period of approximately two years, with withdrawal largely completed by December 2004, provided that sufficient investment is made in developing the Sierra Leone police and army capabilities.

29. The broad drawdown concept being proposed remains valid for all the scenarios that have been considered. The concept envisages an initial phase during which adjustments would be made to the force through the "pruning" of troops that are no longer operationally essential while still maintaining a presence throughout the country. These adjustments, which could begin as soon as the Security Council approves the proposals, are expected to result in a reduction in the strength of the peacekeeping force by some 600 troops by the end of 2002.

30. Subsequently, the peacekeeping force would draw down in a series of phases and vacate areas of the country that are identified through benchmarks as being ready for handover to Sierra Leone's security forces with minimum risk. These phases would be interspersed with a period of stabilization and assessment at the end of each significant force withdrawal, in order to monitor local, national and subregional reaction before the next step of the drawdown begins.

31. Specifically, in the second phase, UNAMSIL troops would concentrate in the central part of the country, around key provincial towns, the main lines of communication, the principal diamond fields and the areas bordering Liberia. During this phase, which could begin as early as January 2003 and could be completed by August 2003, UNAMSIL's five sectors would be reduced to three, and four major units (4,000 troops) would be withdrawn. The remaining 13,000 troops would dominate key terrain and threat areas. A robust monitoring capability would be maintained in the vacated areas, using United Nations military observers and the civilian component of UNAMSIL. The Sierra Leone police and army, with enhanced capacity, would take over the areas vacated by UNAMSIL troops in order not to create a security vacuum. UNAMSIL troops would still maintain sufficient mobility and military capacity to reach the vacated areas in a timely manner, should the need to deter or counter any resurgence in violence arise.

32. As soon as conditions allowed, the third phase would follow, with significant further troop reductions, from 13,000 down to about 5,000 by late 2004, although this is predicated entirely on the Sierra Leone police being able to assume their responsibilities in the areas to be vacated by UNAMSIL. In this phase, the peacekeeping force would pull back to the Freetown and Lungi peninsulas and hand over responsibility for security in the hinterland to the Government of Sierra Leone. Tentatively, in the final phase a presence of some 2,000 military personnel is envisaged, the precise form of which would be dependent on the nature of the security situation at that time, as well as on the assessment of progress made in attaining the benchmarks. In this regard, the Security Council may wish, before the commencement of the third phase, to once again take comprehensive stock of the drawdown process, the benchmarks attained and the prevailing security situation, with a view to deciding on the final exit of UNAMSIL and successor arrangements.

B. United Nations civilian police

33. As requested by members of the Security Council, UNAMSIL, the Secretariat and the Government of Sierra Leone have discussed a range of ideas that would enable the civilian police component of UNAMSIL, in partnership with the Commonwealth team, to contribute proactively to strengthening the

capacity of the Sierra Leone police. These consultations suggest that, given the role it has played so far in advising and training the Sierra Leone police, as well as in providing support for its deployment, and considering the available logistical capacity of UNAMSIL, the civilian police component of the Mission, together with the Commonwealth team, could play an enhanced role in assisting in the recruitment of new Sierra Leone police cadets; devising and delivering a basic and field training programme for the new recruits; providing additional training to serving personnel; training Sierra Leonean trainers; providing advice on strategic and operational planning; and devising and supporting a deployment plan aimed at enhancing security in the areas to be vacated by UNAMSIL troops.

34. Such an enhanced role for the civilian police component of UNAMSIL would require its strength to be increased to 185 personnel, from its currently authorized strength of 60. The enlarged United Nations civilian police component would consist of 57 trainers assigned to the police training facilities at Hastings and in the provinces to provide basic training for new recruits, as well as refresher courses for serving personnel and training for Sierra Leonean trainers; 85 trainers assigned to the 17 police divisions across the country to provide on-the-job tutoring and mentoring; 15 trainers assigned to the Sierra Leone police at the headquarters level, as well as at regional and divisional levels, to provide management training; 16 senior-level mentors assigned to the Sierra Leone police headquarters to provide advice on operational and strategic planning; and 10 officers, as well as a commissioner and a deputy commissioner, assigned to UNAMSIL headquarters to provide guidance and support to the above-mentioned teams. UNAMSIL and the Secretariat are developing a concept of operations for such an enhanced role for United Nations civilian police.

35. Coordination between the Sierra Leone police, United Nations civilian police and the Commonwealth team would be ensured through a steering committee, to be chaired by the Inspector General of the Sierra Leone police. It is envisaged that the Commonwealth team would continue to provide logistical assistance, as well as specialized training, particularly to the Operations Support Division and other specialized branches of the police force.

C. Other civilian components

36. As the drawdown of the military component began, appropriate adjustments would also be made to the other civilian components of the Mission — the political, human rights, policy planning, civil affairs, public information, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration coordination, and administrative sections. These adjustments would take into account the new tasks that may be entrusted to the Mission. At the same time, as the activities of the Special Court and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission begin, there may be need for an increase in some components of UNAMSIL so that the Mission can provide adequate support to these important institutions. It is therefore envisaged that my Special Representative would keep under constant review the tasks of the substantive components and recommend the necessary adjustments.

V. Transition to peace-building and national recovery

National recovery efforts

37. Sierra Leone is today one of the poorest countries in the world. A decade of conflict has left its legacy not only in loss of life, widespread poverty and destroyed infrastructure, but also in the severe depletion of national capacity. President Kabbah addressed a number of the issues his Government intends to tackle in his inaugural speech on 12 July. The gradual and phased drawdown of UNAMSIL would provide the Government of Sierra Leone breathing space to build up its capacity and mobilize the resources needed to address not only the consequences of the war, but also its root causes, in particular misgovernance, corruption and the erosion of fundamental human rights. While pursuing the programme of political reform and capacity-building, the Government will at the same time face the challenge of addressing the remaining emergency relief needs and rebuilding the economy. The transition to peace-building and national recovery will therefore inevitably be dominated by an array of competing security, economic and social demands that call for careful, integrated planning.

38. The Government has established a National Recovery Committee, chaired by the Vice-President, which is responsible for developing and coordinating national recovery efforts. The Committee brings

together Government representatives and all relevant international partners present in the country. Under the Committee's auspices, a national recovery strategy has been developed, which identifies the recovery needs of each district. These include the resettlement of displaced populations, the special needs of women and children victims of the war, the restoration of critical social services and community reconciliation.

39. The United Nations country team in Sierra Leone, working together with UNAMSIL, has developed a plan for supporting the national recovery strategy. The plan focuses on coordination for recovery, facilitating the reintegration of returning populations, encouraging community reconciliation and promoting the protection of human rights. The funding needs for the national recovery strategy will be presented at a donors' meeting planned for November 2002. For this purpose, the Government, the United Nations country team and non-governmental organizations are preparing, in coordination, both the relief and recovery funding needs for the year ahead. One of the major challenges the Government will face is that of regulating diamond-mining activity, which has the potential to generate the much-needed revenue for national recovery.

40. The humanitarian situation of internally displaced persons and refugees will remain a major challenge in the peace-building process. All efforts must be directed towards creating the right conditions for sustainable return and resettlement. The Government and humanitarian agencies expect to complete the resettlement of the remaining 11,000 internally displaced persons by October 2002, at which point all camps of internally displaced persons would be officially closed.

41. On the other hand, the influx of Liberian refugees into Sierra Leone, whose infrastructure is already under strain from its own returnees, remains a source of concern. The United Nations country team has developed a contingency plan that makes provision for 125,000 refugees crossing into Sierra Leone by the end of 2002. As of 31 August, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had registered 56,000 Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone, of whom 35,000 are living in poor conditions in camps. Such is the problem being posed, in terms of both internal security and the strain on resources, that the Government of Sierra Leone has recently written to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Ruud Lubbers, expressing its utmost concern over the situation and seeking his support in the development and implementation of appropriate strategies to address the issues at hand. Urgent funding is required to ensure proper care and durable solutions. In addition, the Government would need to take more concrete action in screening the camps for ex-combatants. So far, only slow progress has been made in the establishment of separate internment camps.

VI. Special Court

42. The Special Court for Sierra Leone began its operations in Sierra Leone with the arrival in early July of the Registrar, the Prosecutor and their advance teams. On 25 July 2002, the appointment of eight judges to serve in the Trial Chamber and the Appeals Chamber were announced. Alternate judges for the two Chambers have also been identified, in case the Special Court decides to make such appointments. According to the statute of the Special Court, judges of the Trial Chamber will take office shortly before the investigation process has been completed, and judges of the Appeals Chamber will take permanent office when the first trial process has been completed.

43. In laying the administrative and financial bases for the existence and operation of the Special Court, a process of recruiting both international and local staff has begun, and a loan agreement for the release of a number of United Nations staff has been concluded. The Registrar of the Court recently submitted to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations a comprehensive list of areas in which the Court needs support from UNAMSIL. UNAMSIL has received a similar request for logistical support from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Discussions between the Special Court and the Mission on support for the Special Court (on a fee-for-service basis) in the areas of procurement, security and logistics have been initiated. Pending the completion of the permanent building for the Special Court, the advance teams of both the Registrar and the Prosecutor have been operating from the Bank of Sierra Leone complex.

VII. Human rights, national reconciliation and justice

44. The promotion of human rights, national reconciliation and justice constitutes an integral part of the transitional process aimed at building durable peace. In this regard, the support of UNAMSIL for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, within available resources and in cooperation with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, will continue to be important. By supporting an operational, effective and fully funded Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the international community and UNAMSIL could squarely address one of the potential destabilizing factors that could undermine the consolidation of peace, namely, the perceived lack of support provided to victims of the conflict in contrast with the assistance provided to ex-combatants. I therefore once again strongly encourage the international community to respond urgently and generously to the recent appeal by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for contributions to ensure the continued operation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. It should be recalled that, of the budget of almost $7 million for the operation of the Commission, revised from the earlier figure of about $10 million, only about $1.1 million has been pledged.

45. The consolidation of peace and of the rule of law will require the creation of sustainable local capacity to promote and protect human rights. This should include the establishment and strengthening of relevant democratic institutions and the implementation of legislation, legal remedies and protection mechanisms. The priority in the current period should be to support the creation of a competent, independent and impartial judiciary capable of addressing issues such as access to justice, prolonged pre-trial detention, juvenile offenders and crime, in tandem with the efforts to strengthen the police force. National judicial structures, as well as all other areas of the administration of justice, also need to be made responsive to gender and child-protection concerns.

46. It is imperative to identify viable actors within the Government and civil society to progressively take the lead in the promotion and protection of human rights. In this regard, national institutions, the Ombudsman's office and human rights non-governmental organizations need to be strengthened during the transition to peace-building, through training and capacity-building, in order to ensure their sustainability.

Protection of children

47. Children under the age of 18 make up approximately 50 per cent of the population of Sierra Leone and were particularly affected by and targeted during the conflict. Addressing the special needs of war-affected children will therefore continue to be a priority throughout the transition process. The successful reintegration of former child combatants and other children separated from their families requires a long-term approach and commitment. Particular attention will be given to children who were bypassed by the formal disarmament process. Community-based reintegration programmes are being developed to provide former child combatants, girl mothers and street children with access to education, skills training or apprenticeships, and to fully integrate them into communities. Special care will be needed for sexually abused girls.

48. Continued United Nations support will be critical for the strengthening of child protection structures in Sierra Leone, in particular child protection committees and child welfare committees at the district and chiefdom levels. UNAMSIL and the United Nations Children's Fund are supporting the newly established National Commission for War-Affected Children, which will play a critical role as a national advocate to raise child-protection concerns. Appropriate measures will have to be undertaken to ensure that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which is to give special attention to the experiences of children during conflict, and the Special Court for Sierra Leone, whose jurisdiction includes specific crimes against children, develop and implement child-sensitive procedures for involving children in their work.

49. Within UNAMSIL, several steps have been taken in order to prevent and address cases of sexual abuse and exploitation, an issue highlighted in Security Council resolution 1400 (2002). These include, in particular, the establishment of child-protection committees within battalion and company units, the setting up of a personnel conduct committee, improved systems of monitoring and reporting and a training-of-trainers programme in child protection at the level of warrant officers and sergeants. Similarly, the United

Nations country team and the humanitarian community have strengthened preventive measures, such as the issuance of standards of accountability for humanitarian and development workers and the establishment of mechanisms for community monitoring and reporting.

VIII. Financial aspects

50. The General Assembly, by its resolution 56/251 B of 27 June 2002 appropriated the amount of $699.8 million gross for the maintenance of UNAMSIL for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003. Should the Security Council approve my recommendations, set out in paragraph 58 below, concerning the extension of the mandate of UNAMSIL, the cost of the operation and maintenance of the Mission during the extension period will be limited to resources approved by the General Assembly.

51. As at 31 July 2002, unpaid assessed contributions to the special account for UNAMSIL amounted to $231.8 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at that date amounted to $1,863.4 million. Contributions to the Trust Fund to support United Nations peacekeeping-related efforts in Sierra Leone amounted to $2.5 million, with expenditure authorized in the amount of $2.4 million.

IX. Observations

52. Since the completion of the disarmament process last January, Sierra Leone has witnessed steady and remarkable progress in a number of important areas, which has opened up expanded peace-building and recovery opportunities. In the security sector, the initial deployments of the Sierra Leone army and police have prepared the ground for developing their capacity to take over security responsibilities from UNAMSIL. On the political front, the successful May presidential and parliamentary elections have laid a solid foundation for the Government to consolidate its authority throughout the country, restore its control over natural resources and foster good governance. With the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Court established, it is now possible to move the process of national reconciliation forward and address the human rights abuses of the past.

53. The initial steps taken by the Government of Sierra Leone to utilize these opportunities are commendable. In particular, I welcome the recent approval of a strategic development plan for the Sierra Leone police and the budgetary allocations for the recruitment of additional police cadets. Furthermore, the ongoing deployment of Government officials in the districts, as well as the planned filling of vacant paramount chiefdoms and the holding of local government elections, should contribute further to the consolidation of the Government's authority throughout the country. The development of a national recovery strategy that provides a framework for reviving economic activity, rehabilitating the infrastructure, restoring public services, resettling returning populations and meeting the needs of women and children victims of the conflict is also a very welcome step. In the meantime, the establishment of the National Recovery Committee has resulted in an integrated approach to planning for the transition to peace-building, which is bringing together the relevant Government departments, United Nations development agencies, UNAMSIL and donors.

54. These encouraging developments, along with the steady improvement in the security situation in Sierra Leone, have created new circumstances in the country that make it possible to consider beginning the drawdown of UNAMSIL. The ultimate objective of the drawdown process is to conduct a gradual, phased and deliberate transfer of responsibility for the security of Sierra Leone from UNAMSIL to the Government of Sierra Leone, in a manner that gives the Government the opportunity to build its capacity and enables it to sustain the prevailing stable conditions. The drawdown proposals presented in the present report emerged from a very careful analysis of the existing security situation, as well as a thorough threat assessment. They are also a product of close consultations with the Government of Sierra Leone. In addition, the views of members of the Security Council and countries contributing troops to UNAMSIL were sought and taken into account in finalizing the proposals.

55. I believe that, in the present circumstances, these proposals constitute the most realistic strategy for adjusting the Mission without putting at risk the progress achieved so far. In the light of the views expressed by members of the Security Council and troop contributors during recent consultations, it is important to stress that the pace of the drawdown

process will have to be governed by progress in achieving the specific benchmarks identified in this report. The Government of Sierra Leone and the international community are therefore strongly encouraged to make a timely and effective investment for the accomplishment of these benchmarks. This would make it possible to accelerate the pace of the drawdown process.

56. The beginning of the drawdown of UNAMSIL will take the Mission into the final phase of the United Nations peacekeeping operation in Sierra Leone, which is recognizably one of the most difficult aspects of such operations. Its outcome will be critical in determining whether the efforts of the international community in the country over the past few years can be considered a durable success. The considerable political, human and financial resources invested in Sierra Leone so far have brought us to the verge of success. However, if not adequately addressed, the challenges remaining in the country could easily undermine this progress. In order to safeguard its large investment in Sierra Leone, the international community must stay the course, provide the resources needed to complete the reintegration of ex-combatants, enhance the capacity of the Sierra Leone police, ensure the effective functioning of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and support the transition to peace-building, and thereby grasp the success that is within reach. The Government of Sierra Leone, too, must do its part by redoubling its efforts to consolidate its authority throughout the country and restore control over the natural resources, which should generate the revenue needed to lay the foundations of sustainable recovery.

57. In the meantime, I remain deeply concerned about the conflict in Liberia. Unless the international community engages constructively in Liberia with a view to bringing that conflict to an early end, it could escalate further, jeopardizing the progress achieved in Sierra Leone and destabilizing the wider Mano River subregion. A possible prolonged stalemate in the conflict would have equally tragic consequences for the people of Liberia. I therefore exhort the international community to address urgently the Liberia issue and take the necessary action, in consultation with ECOWAS, which is already engaged in commendable efforts to find a resolution to the conflict.

58. In view of the considerations explained in the present report, I recommend that the Security Council approve the proposals set out in paragraphs 26 to 36 above for the adjustment and drawdown of UNAMSIL and that it extend the mandate of the Mission for a further period of six months, in order to facilitate the commencement of this crucial process. Should the Council approve these proposals, it is expected that implementation of the first phase of the drawdown plan could begin without delay. Following completion of the first phase, I would submit a report providing an assessment of its implementation and making further recommendations concerning the commencement of the second phase. This would provide UNAMSIL, the Government of Sierra Leone and the Security Council the opportunity to take stock of the security situation, in particular the potential threats to stability identified in the present report, and to evaluate progress made in accomplishing the benchmarks.

59. In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries, as well as to ECOWAS and donor countries, for their continued support for UNAMSIL. I particularly commend the UNAMSIL military contingents, which have continued to make available their own resources to improve the lot of the people of Sierra Leone through community projects, the provision of medical facilities and support for other humanitarian activities. I also wish to pay tribute to my Special Representative, Oluyemi Adeniji, and all UNAMSIL military and civilian personnel, as well as the Government of Sierra Leone and the donor community, for their tireless efforts to bring lasting peace to the country.

Annex

United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone: contributions as at 27 August 2002

Authorized military strength: 17,500 (up to 260 military observers)

	Military observers	*Staff officers*	*Troops*	*Sector headquarters staff*	*Total*
Bangladesh	12	18	4 183	65	4 278
Bolivia	6				6
Canada	5				5
China	6				6
Croatia	10				10
Czech Republic	5				5
Denmark	2				2
Egypt	10				10
France	1				1
Gambia	24				24
Germany			12		12
Ghana	6	11	851	59	927
Guinea	12	5	775		792
Indonesia	10				10
Jordan	10	2	120		132
Kenya	11	14	995	65	1 085
Kyrgyzstan	2				2
Malaysia	10				10
Mali	8				8
Nepal	10	5	800		815
New Zealand	2				2
Nigeria	10	16	3 222	62	3 310
Pakistan	10	18	4 201	50	4 279
Russian Federation	15	4	106		125
Slovakia	2				2
Sweden	3				3
Thailand	5				5
Ukraine	5	5	637		647
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15	7			22
United Republic of Tanzania	12				12

	Military observers	*Staff officers*	*Troops*	*Sector headquarters staff*	*Total*
Uruguay	11				11
Zambia	10	6	819	5	840
Total	**260**	**111**	**16 721**	**306**	**17 398**

Force Commander: Kenya; Deputy Force Commander: Nigeria; Chief Military Observer: Pakistan.

Civilian police: Bangladesh: 6; Canada: 2; Cameroon: 1; Gambia: 4; Ghana, 9; India: 2; Jordan: 5; Kenya: 5; Malaysia: 4; Nepal: 8; Niger: 2; Nigeria: 3; Norway: 5; Senegal: 4; Sri Lanka: 4; Tanzania: 2; Zambia: 8; Zimbabwe: 10; total: 80.

UNAMSIL
Deployment as of
September 2002
National capital
Provincial capital
Town, village
International boundary
Provincial boundary
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
GUINEA
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTHERN
SOUTHERN
EASTERN
WESTERN AREA
Mamou
Faranah
Médina Dula
Falaba
Bafodia
Kabala
Konta
Kamakwie
Kamalu
Fadugu
Koinadugu
Banian
Bambaya
Yombiro
Bendou Bodou
Forécariah
Fandie
Freetown
Goderich
Wellington
Hastings
Waterloo
York
Magburaka
Bumbuna
Bendugu
Alikalia
Kayima
Tefeya
Yomadu
Masingbi
Yengema
Koidu-Sefadu
Njaiama Sewafe
Njaiama
Tungie
Yele
Mongeri
Boajibu
Panguma
Tongo
Lago
Bendu
Manowa
Pendembu
Buedu
Kailahun
Mile 91
Rokel Bridge
Pepel
Lunsar
Port Loko
Rokupr
Mape
Lungi
Masiaka
Magbuntoso
Rotifunk
Moyamba
Taiama
Njala
Dambara
Mano
Bo
Sembehun
Shenge
Sierromco
Mokanje
Bumpe
Tikonko
Gbangbatok
Nitti
Kpetewoma
Koribundu
Sumbuya
Matru
Bonthe
Pujehun
Zimmi
Kenema
Mano Jct
Segbwema
Daru
Tokpombu
Joru
Potoru
Gorahun
Kongo
Bendaja
Sulima
Bomi Hills
Bong
Kle
Robertsport
Bopolu
Gbinti
Matebor
Batkanu
Mamuka
Ribia
Pendembu
Binkolo
Makeni
Baibunda
Matotok
Lunsar
Port Loko
Rokel Bridge
Pepel
Masiaka
Magbuntoso
Waterloo
Rotifunk
Moyamba
Taiama
Njala
Bo
Kenema
Daru
Segbwema
Kailahun
Manowa
Pendembu
Buedu
Bendu
Lago
Panguma
Tongo
Boajibu
Mongeri
Yele
Tungie
Njaiama Sewafe
Njaiama
Koidu-Sefadu
Yengema
Masingbi
Yomadu
Tefeya
Kayima
Alikalia
Bendugu
Bumbuna
Magburaka
Makeni
Binkolo

United Nations A/57/380–S/2002/988

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 September 2002
English
Original: French

General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session
Item 68 (c) of the provisional agenda*
Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 5 September 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Central African Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the report of the eighteenth ministerial meeting of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, which was held from 26 to 30 August 2002 in Bangui, Central African Republic.

The meeting made important recommendations and decided to hold the nineteenth ministerial meeting in Bangui in March 2003, on dates to be determined.

On behalf of the current Chairman of the Committee, I attach herewith the report that was adopted at the conclusion of the meeting (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 68 (c) of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Fernand **Poukré-Kono**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/57/150.

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Annex to the letter dated 5 September 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Central African Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Report of the eighteenth ministerial meeting of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

(Bangui, 26-30 August 2002)

Introduction

The eighteenth ministerial meeting of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa was held in Bangui, Central African Republic, from 26 to 30 August 2002.

The following member States took part in the meeting: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda and Sao Tome and Principe.

Angola did not attend.

Representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Interim Chairman of the Commission of the African Union and the Secretary-General of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) also participated in the work.

The opening ceremony featured:

- A message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, read by the Representative of the Secretary-General in the Central African Republic, General Lamine Cissé;
- A message from the Interim Chairman of the Commission of the African Union read by Ambassador Mamadi Diawara, Senior Political Advisor to the African Union;
- A message from the Secretary-General of ECCAS, read by Colonel Stanislas Hakizimana, Advisor to ECCAS.
- The opening and closing addresses by H.E. Mr. Gabriel Edouard Koyambonou, Minister of State for Posts, Telecommunications, Culture and la Francophonie.

Conduct of work

I. Adoption of the agenda

The Committee adopted the following agenda:

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Election of the Bureau.
3. Report of the outgoing Bureau by its Chairman.
4. Review of the geopolitical and security situation in Central Africa.
5. Intergovernmental cooperation in security matters in Central Africa.
6. Evaluation of the implementation of the previous decisions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee.
   (a) Establishment of the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa (COPAX);
   (b) Organization of the military peacekeeping exercise "Biyongho 2003";
   (c) Establishment of a subregional parliament;
   (d) Activities of the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa;
   (e) Evaluation of the implementation of the recommendations of the Subregional Conference on the Proliferation of and Illicit Traffic in Small Arms in Central Africa;
   (f) Evaluation of the implementation of the recommendations of the Subregional Conference on the

Question of Refugees and Displaced Persons in Central Africa;

(g) Evaluation of the implementation of the recommendations of the Subregional Conference on the Protection of Women and Children in Armed Conflicts.

7. Briefing on the regional consultation on "Equality and development: participation of women in Central Africa".

8. Adoption of the Committee's programme of work for the period 2002-2003.

9. Consideration and adoption of the draft resolution on the activities of the Advisory Committee.

10. Date of the next meeting.

11. Other matters.

12. Adoption of the report of the eighteenth ministerial meeting.

II. Election of the Bureau

At the start of the ministerial session's work, the Committee elected the following Bureau:

Chairman: Central African Republic

First Vice-Chairman: Equatorial Guinea

Second Vice-Chairman: the Congo

Rapporteur: Sao Tome and Principe

III. Report of the outgoing Bureau by its Chairman

The Committee took note of the report of the outgoing Bureau presented by H.E. Mr. Leonard She Okitundu, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Committee welcomed the energetic and effective way in which the Bureau had discharged the mandates entrusted to it by the sixteenth and seventeenth ministerial meetings, with regard to the:

- Organization in Kinshasa of the Subregional Conference on the Protection of Women and Children in Armed Conflicts in Central Africa;
- Organization of the meeting of chiefs of staff in Libreville to review the Biyongho exercise;
- Raising of awareness in the countries of the subregion about the importance of signing and ratifying the Mutual Assistance Pact and the Protocol on the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa (COPAX);
- Organization of the seventeenth and eighteenth ministerial meetings;
- Steps taken to launch the activities of the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa; and
- Commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Advisory Committee.

IV. Review of the geopolitical and security situation in Central Africa

Angola

The Committee welcomed the positive development of the situation in Angola, in particular, the signature on 4 April 2002 of the Memorandum of Understanding Addendum to the Lusaka Protocol for the Cessation of Hostilities and the Resolution of the Outstanding Military Issues.

The Committee commended the Angolan Government on its laudable efforts to create conditions that are conducive to the resumption of the peace process and to national reconciliation and reconstruction.

The Committee expressed concern at the humanitarian situation in Angola, in particular:

- The existence of a large number of displaced persons facing malnutrition and poor health coverage;
- The tragic deterioration of living conditions of the population in zones which are difficult to access.

It commended the Angolan Government's efforts to provide assistance to the displaced populations and encouraged the Government to continue the

rehabilitation of infrastructure, dismantling of transit camps, resettlement of displaced persons and delivery of humanitarian aid.

The Committee welcomed the establishment by a Security Council resolution of 15 August 2002 of the United Nations Mission in Angola (UNMA) to, inter alia, assist the parties in concluding the Lusaka Protocol and the Angolan Government in undertaking the following tasks:

- Promotion of human rights;
- Landmine clearance;
- Delivery of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable groups;
- Support for social and professional reintegration of demobilized soldiers;
- Promotion of economic recovery and preparation of elections.

The Committee appealed to the international community to substantially increase aid to the Angolan Government to ease the suffering of its people who have been the victims of war, and to support the peace process. It proposed that activities aimed at the consolidation of peace, such as the demobilization and reintegration of former combatants, reconstruction and economic revival, should continue to receive priority attention.

Burundi

The Committee expressed its deep concern at the deterioration of living conditions of the people of Burundi and the pervasive insecurity caused by the continued attacks against the civilian population and economic infrastructure by armed groups.

It hailed the efforts of the mediation team and some Heads of State to obtain a ceasefire and restore peace to Burundi, and encouraged the latter to continue those efforts in the context of the Arusha peace process.

It welcomed the progressive establishment of transitional institutions and expressed its support for the efforts of the Burundian Government and all Burundians engaged in the search for a lasting peace.

It invited the countries of the Central African subregion, particularly those of the Great Lakes subregion, to put pressure on the armed groups to conclude a ceasefire agreement, help the Burundians restore peace through dialogue and reconciliation and refrain from providing any direct or indirect assistance to the rebels.

The Committee addressed an urgent appeal to all armed movements to immediately cease hostilities and join in the Arusha peace process and in good faith engage in negotiations for a total and early ceasefire.

It urged all the Burundian parties to promote national reconciliation and work towards the restoration of peace in Burundi in order to permit the full implementation of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi.

The Committee urgently appealed to the international community and in particular to bilateral and multilateral donors to provide substantial support for the peace efforts and the improvement of living conditions for the people of Burundi, especially through effective implementation of commitments made in Paris and Geneva at donor conferences on Burundi.

Cameroon

The Committee paid tribute to the climate of peace and stability in Cameroon.

It welcomed:

- The peaceful conduct of the municipal and legislative elections;
- The Cameroonian Government's efforts to continue its campaign against corruption, crime and organized crime and to consolidate the gains in respect of human rights;
- The Government of Cameroon's policy of good-neighbourliness towards the other countries of the subregion.

The Committee took note of the information provided by the Cameroonian delegation on the Bakassi affair and again invited the two parties to refrain from any action that could heighten tension, pending the decision of the International Court of Justice, which Cameroon had seized of the matter relating to the land and maritime boundary between the Republic of Cameroon and the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

The Committee, in addition to reiterating its appeal to the international community and friendly countries to assist in maintaining peace between Cameroon and Nigeria while awaiting the verdict of the International Court of Justice, requested the Court to take the necessary steps to ensure a rapid conclusion of the proceedings pending before it.

The Committee again urged Nigeria to comply strictly with the interim measures of protection laid down by the Court in its ruling of 15 March 1996 and called upon the two parties to refrain from taking any action that could create difficulties for the application of the final judgment of the Court.

The Committee invited the two countries to respect the verdict of the Court, whatever it might be, and welcomed the commitments undertaken by Cameroon in that regard.

Central African Republic

The Committee welcomed the positive developments in the political and security situation in the Central African Republic after the series of national crises that followed the attempted coup d'état on 28 May 2001, the rebellion led by the former Chief of Staff of the Central African armed forces, General Bozizé in November 2001, and the flare up of tensions on the borders between the Central African Republic and some of its neighbours.

It welcomed the return to calm in that country characterized by ongoing political dialogue between the Government and opposition and the gradual return of civilian and military refugees. It noted with satisfaction the efforts made by the Central African Government to improve the security situation and encouraged it to complete the process of disarmament and restructuring of the armed forces.

It, however, expressed its concern at the precariousness of the general security situation, in particular because of the proliferation of light weapons, the activities of gangsters and bands which set up roadblocks, the question of the military refugees who have returned to the country, and continuing tensions on the border with Chad.

The Committee was also concerned at the economic and financial difficulties facing the Central African Republic, which were manifested in particular by delays in the payment of salaries, pensions and student stipends, and difficulties in implementing the armed forces restructuring programme.

It also deplored the fact that the Central African Republic still lacked a formal cooperation programme with the Bretton Woods institutions and had received no budgetary assistance since January 2001. It thus reiterated its urgent appeal to the international community and the Bretton Woods institutions to provide the Central African Republic with the essential financial support to allow it to resolve its serious financial problems, a sine qua non for peace and development.

The Committee recalled that the prime responsibility for improving the situation in the Central African Republic rested with that country's sons and daughters and, in particular, with its political leaders. The Committee urged political leaders to place greater emphasis on dialogue, tolerance, national reconciliation, respect for human rights, democratically elected institutions and constitutional order in order to secure effective national reconstruction.

The Committee welcomed the meeting of the mixed commission on cooperation between the Central African Republic and Cameroon from 2 to 4 May 2002 at Bangui, which helped to strengthen cooperation between the two countries and to settle the issue of the demarcation and placement of boundary markers along their common border.

The Committee expressed its concern at the bloody incidents that occurred on the border between Chad and the Central African Republic and welcomed the fact that a verification and evaluation mission, comprised of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CAEMC), the African Union and the United Nations, has been sent to the field to help bring about a permanent settlement of the dispute and the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Republic of the Congo

The Committee welcomed the positive developments in the general situation in the Congo, characterized, since the establishment of an inclusive national dialogue, by an improvement in the general conditions of peace and security, the gradual return of refugees and displaced persons, the continuing collection of military weapons, demobilization and

reintegration of former combatants, and the holding of general elections without incident.

It took note of the end of the transition period on 9 August 2002 and welcomed the establishment of institutions as a result of the various elections, beginning with the installation of the two houses of Parliament and the inauguration of the President-elect H.E. Mr. Denis Sassou Nguesso. It commended the determination of the new Government to fight corruption and to promote socio-economic development.

The Committee was nevertheless troubled by the recent terrorist acts carried out in the Pool region and on the outskirts of Brazzaville by armed bands, which were endangering the peace re-established after so many years of fratricidal clashes that had left many families bereft and caused considerable destruction.

It also expressed concern at the financial difficulties encountered by the programmes for the collection of weapons and reintegration of former combatants, as well as the difficulties encountered by refugees and displaced persons. It therefore appealed urgently to the international community to provide assistance to the Congo to enable it to face all these challenges and to ensure the restoration of a lasting peace and conditions conducive to the country's harmonious development.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Committee once again took note of the fundamental concerns of the Government and people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- Serious human rights violations in the country, in particular the recent massacres at Kisangani and Bunia;
- The need for prompt demilitarization of Kisangani;
- Continued infringements of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
- Continued combat involving rebel forces and other armed groups in the east and north-east of the country, clashes between ethnic groups, the deteriorating humanitarian situation and troop movements in the east of the country, in violation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, the Kampala plan and the Harare sub-plan;
- The continued systematic plundering and unlawful exploitation of natural resources and other riches in the occupied part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Committee appeals to all the parties to respect fully the relevant Security Council resolutions on the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

It welcomed the continuation of contacts with all Congolese parties under the mediation of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Mr. Moustapha Niasse, aimed at reaching an inclusive agreement.

It also welcomed the meetings between the Presidents of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda in South Africa and the signing in Pretoria on 30 July 2002 by the two Heads of State of a peace agreement generally hailed as a sign of significant progress towards a lasting settlement of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

It appeals to the international community for assistance in the implementation of this peace agreement, especially in the areas of disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration of armed groups and the total and orderly withdrawal of all foreign troops in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

It urges those parties which have not yet done so to complete their withdrawal to the new defensive positions in accordance with the Kampala plan and the Harare sub-plans for disengagement and redeployment.

Finally, the Committee urgently appeals to the international community to continue its support for the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to provide substantial assistance to the people affected by the war, as the deterioration in their living conditions is a matter of serious concern, and to respond generously to the worldwide appeal on behalf of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for 2002 launched on 27 November 2001 by the United Nations and its humanitarian partners. It also urges all parties to take the necessary measures to allow humanitarian organizations secure and unimpeded access to the people in need.

Gabon

The Committee noted with appreciation the climate of peace and political stability in Gabon and took note of the recent political dialogue between the majority and the opposition held with a view to consolidating democracy in the country.

With reference to the special recommendations of the seventeenth ministerial meeting held at Kinshasa from 22 to 26 April 2002, the Committee reiterated the need to follow up on the elaboration of a subregional convention on trafficking and exploitation of children.

Equatorial Guinea

The Committee welcomed the climate of peace and stability prevailing in Equatorial Guinea. It noted with satisfaction the continuation of the democratic process in Equatorial Guinea.

In this context, and after consultations among the country's legalized and recognized political parties, a presidential decree on voter registration was promulgated on 14 August 2002 with a view to holding presidential elections during the first half of 2003, in accordance with the applicable legislation.

Rwanda

The Committee welcomed the prevailing climate of peace and stability in Rwanda.

It welcomed the recent signing of a peace agreement between the Heads of State of Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which offered hope that the conflict between the two countries will soon be resolved.

It appealed to the two countries to implement in good faith the commitments made in that Agreement.

The Committee hailed the arrest of perpetrators of the Rwandan genocide by some States in the subregion and urgently appealed to the other States of the subregion to do likewise so that those guilty of acts of genocide in Rwanda could be punished.

The Committee took note of the statement by Rwanda reporting the completion of the withdrawal of its troops to the new defensive positions assigned to them in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Sao Tome and Principe

The Committee welcomed the climate of peace and stability in Sao Tome and Principe and the strengthening of the democratic process. It also welcomed the good-neighbour policy of the Government of Sao Tome and Principe towards the countries of the subregion.

Chad

The Committee welcomed the continuing democratic process in Chad and the normal functioning of its institutions.

It encouraged the Chadian Head of State, H.E. Mr. Idriss Déby, to persist in his efforts to bring about a dialogue with the various opposition movements.

It commended the efforts made by the Chadian Government with a view to the return of political exiles, including the former Head of State, General Félix Malloum, and the implementation of the peace agreement concluded in Tripoli on 7 January 2002 between the Government and the Mouvement pour la démocratie et la justice au Tchad (MDJT).

It further urged the Chadian Government and MDJT to resume implementation of the peace agreement of 7 January 2002 in order to strengthen stability and peace in the best interests of the Chadian people.

The Committee expressed its concern at the bloody incidents which had occurred on the border between Chad and the Central African Republic and welcomed the sending to the field of a verification and evaluation mission with members drawn from CAEMC, Mali, the African Union and the United Nations as part of the effort to achieve a lasting settlement of the dispute and the normalization of relations between the two countries.

V. Intergovernmental cooperation in security matters in Central Africa

The Committee took note with satisfaction of the intensification of actions and initiatives taken by the member countries within the framework of cooperation in security matters, aimed at lessening tensions, combating insecurity in the border areas and facilitating exchanges between the various national structures dealing with these questions.

In view of the cross-border nature of most of the security problems in the subregion and the need to respond to them in a joint and concerted manner, the Committee again strongly recommended continued cooperation and dialogue among the security forces of the Central African countries, particularly within the framework of periodic meetings and the organization of joint operations.

The Committee welcomed:

- The tripartite summit meeting on security matters held at Pointe Noire on 18 July 2002 among Angola, Gabon and the Congo;
- Joint border patrols among the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Congo and Angola;
- The sending to the border between the Central African Republic and Chad of a verification and evaluation mission made up of representatives of CAEMC, Mali, the African Union and the United Nations;
- Training and refresher courses in training centres in Cameroon in the areas of the judicial police, defense and the maintenance of public order and security for residents of the region;
- The peace agreement concluded on 30 July 2002 between the Presidents of Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
- The Cameroon/Central African Republic mixed commission meeting held at Bangui from 2 to 4 May 2002;
- The visit to Malabo on 22 August 2002 of the Minister of State for External Relations of Cameroon bearing a message from the Cameroonian Head of State to his counterpart of Equatorial Guinea;
- The arrest by the Angolan authorities of former General Bizimungu, who was charged in the Rwandan genocide;
- The organization of joint river patrols between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of the Congo;
- The organization of joint border patrols by the security forces of the Central African countries;
- The coordination meetings between the administrative and military authorities of the border areas to defuse tensions among the population and to build confidence;
- The summit meetings on security matters held by the Central African countries at the bilateral and multilateral levels.

The Committee expressed its deep concern at the persistence of organized crime and insecurity in the countries of the subregion, particularly the development of the phenomenon of "roadblocks". It recommended the intensification of information exchanges and the organization of large-scale joint operations to combat this scourge. It recommended that a high-level meeting should be held on the question, aimed, in particular, at setting up a suitable legal framework for cooperation in the matter.

It stressed the need for closer cooperation among the security forces of the various countries with a view to combating the cross-border trade in stolen vehicles.

Recalling the importance to the subregion's peace and security of the protocol relating to COPAX, the Mutual Assistance Pact and the Non-Aggression Pact concluded between the Central African countries, the Committee recommended that the Bureau should draw the attention of those countries which had not already done so to the need to sign and/or ratify those instruments.

Aware of the need to strengthen cooperation for peace and security in the subregion, the Committee appealed to those countries that had not yet signed the agreement on criminal police cooperation, adopted at the second meeting of the Committee of Central African Police Chiefs (CCPAC) in Yaoundé in April 1999, to take all necessary steps to expedite the signing of this text and to guarantee its full effectiveness.

VI. Evaluation of the implementation of the previous decisions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee

A. Establishment of the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa (COPAX)

The Committee asked countries that have ratified the texts governing COPAX and the Mutual Assistance Pact to transmit the relevant instruments of ratification to the depositary country, Gabon, and urged countries

that had not yet done so to take the necessary steps to ratify those legal instruments before the next ministerial meeting. In addition, the Committee asked the secretariat of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) to provide Rwanda with all the documentation concerning COPAX to enable that country to embark upon the relevant necessary procedures.

The Committee welcomed the adoption by the Heads of State and Government of the member States of ECCAS in Malabo on 17 June 2002 of the rules of procedure of the organs of COPAX, namely the Defence and Security Commission, the Central African multinational force and the Central African early warning mechanism (MARAC).

With respect to the Central African early warning mechanism, the Committee reiterated the need to conduct a study to evaluate its costs and implementation modalities.

The Committee asked the secretariat to recruit a consultant to conduct the study.

It was decided that the secretariat would obtain information from the United Nations Department of Political Affairs, the secretariat of ECCAS and the Government of Gabon, which would be supplemented by contributions from the member countries of the Committee and used to produce the terms of reference for the consultant.

B. Activities of the United Nations Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa

The Committee took note of the report submitted by H.E. Mr. Teferra Shiawl-Kidanekal, Director of the United Nations Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa, on the activities of the institution.

It welcomed:

- The organization in Yaoundé on 13 and 14 June 2002 of a Conference of Ministers of Justice and Presidents of the Supreme Courts of the Central African States on the theme "Submission of reports pursuant to international human rights instruments";
- The inauguration of the Centre during the above-mentioned Conference by Mrs. Mary Robinson, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and H.E. Mr. François-Xavier Ngoubeyou, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cameroon;
- The granting of fellowships to interns;
- The signing, on 10 July 2002, of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and ECCAS concerning cooperation in the areas of human rights and democracy;
- The creation of a web site designed to publicize international human rights instruments.

The Director of the Centre has referred a draft resolution on the Centre's activities to the Committee for transmittal to permanent missions in New York and submission to the fifty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly.

C. Establishment of a subregional parliament

The Committee was informed by ECCAS of the increase in the estimated number of parliamentarians from 50 to 55, so as to take account of Rwanda's participation in the establishment of the subregional parliament.

The Committee welcomed the information concerning the laying of the first stone of the subregional parliament's headquarters in Malabo. The ceremony was attended by H.E. Mr. Ange-Félix Patassé, current President of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community.

It also welcomed the adoption by the Heads of State of the member countries of ECCAS of a protocol concerning the establishment of the network of Central African parliamentarians at the Conference of Heads of State and Government of ECCAS, which was held in Malabo on 17 June 2002.

It appealed to the member countries of the Committee to ratify that protocol expeditiously.

D. Organization of a military peacekeeping exercise for Central African countries (Biyongho — 2003)

The Committee reiterated its commitment to organize, in cooperation with ECCAS, a military peacekeeping exercise involving the armed forces of its member States.

The Committee welcomed Rwanda's decision to take part in the exercise. In that connection, Rwanda set its contribution at 50 million CFA francs, in accordance with the distribution of costs established in Kinshasa during the seventeenth ministerial meeting.

The Committee welcomed Cameroon's offer to arrange transport for troops from Chad and the Central African Republic taking part in the exercise.

The Bureau was mandated to request United Nations technical support for operations relating to the "build-up" and request ECCAS to take all necessary measures to obtain additional material support from donors.

The Committee asked Gabon to transmit details of the United Nations technical support to the Bureau.

Given the delays affecting the first planning meeting, originally scheduled for early September, the Committee decided to postpone it until 23 September 2002.

E. Consideration of the implementation of the recommendations of the Subregional Conference on the Proliferation of and Illicit Traffic in Small Arms

The Committee took note with interest of the information transmitted by member countries on the implementation of the recommendations of the Subregional Conference on the Proliferation of and Illicit Traffic in Small Arms, held in N'Djamena in October 1999.

In particular, it welcomed the creation in several countries of the subregion of structures to coordinate the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and the efforts made by the security forces of those countries to collect and destroy illicit arms and to raise peoples' awareness of the dangers of owning firearms.

The Committee recommended the intensification of cooperation between the security forces of the countries of the region in the campaign against the illicit traffic in small arms.

It also appealed for increased assistance for the countries of the subregion with a view to implementing programmes for disarmament and for the mobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of ex-combatants, which have a positive impact on reducing the flow of illicit arms in circulation.

The Committee asked the member countries to transmit to the secretariat the details of the national focal points responsible for combating the proliferation of and illicit traffic in small arms.

F. Consideration of the implementation of the recommendations of the Subregional Conference on the Question of Refugees and Displaced Persons in Central Africa

The Committee took note with interest of the information transmitted by the member countries concerning the implementation of the recommendations of this Conference, which was held in Bujumbura in August 2000.

In particular, it welcomed the implementation in several countries of the subregion of a legal framework governing the situation of refugees and the efforts made by several Governments in the subregion to encourage their refugee nationals in neighbouring States to return home.

The Committee appealed to the international community, in particular the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to provide increased assistance to countries of the subregion facing problems arising from the influx of refugees.

G. Consideration of the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Subregional Conference on the Protection of Women and Children in Armed Conflict in Central Africa

The Committee took note with interest of the information transmitted by member States concerning the implementation of the recommendations of this Conference, which was held in Kinshasa in November 2001.

Recognizing that women and children are the principal victims of armed conflicts and that they play a major role in the quest for solutions to such conflicts, the Committee once again recommended to member States that they should include them in delegations to its various meetings.

In particular, it urged States hosting such meetings to include women and youth in their delegations.

VII. Briefing on the regional consultation on the theme "Parity and development: participation of the Central African woman"

The Committee took note with interest of the briefing given by the Secretary of the Committee, Ms. Pamela Maponga, on this subregional consultation, which took place in Douala from 28 to 30 May 2002. The consultation, which was designed to lead to the elaboration of a regional plan of action for the following two years, was organized by the United Nations Development Fund for Women in conjunction with the Committee.

The themes of the consultation included: the feminization of poverty and new technologies; peace and security; implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000); human rights and the fight against HIV/AIDS; good governance and the participation of women in decision-making.

VIII. Adoption of the Committee's programme of work for 2002-2003

The Committee adopted the following programme of work for 2002-2003:

- Undertaking of a study on the Central African early warning mechanism;
- Workshop on the United Nations register of conventional weapons and of the reporting of military expenditures, place and date to be determined;
- Seminar on the implementation in Central Africa of the programme of action adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, place and date to be determined;
- Nineteenth ministerial meeting, March 2003 in Bangui, date to be determined;
- Twentieth ministerial meeting, August 2003 in Malabo, date to be determined;
- Conduct of the Biyongho-2003 military exercise, 10 to 21 June 2003, Gabon.

IX. Consideration and adoption of the draft resolution on the activities of the Advisory Committee

The Committee considered and adopted the draft resolution on its activities, which will be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

It asked the member countries to instruct their permanent representatives in New York to support fully the adoption by consensus of the draft resolution, as in previous years.

X. Date of the next meeting

The Committee decided to hold its nineteenth ministerial meeting in Bangui in March 2003, on dates to be determined.

XI. Other matters

The members of the Committee had fruitful exchanges with the secretariat on the possibility of streamlining the agendas of their meetings and on ways and means of increasing the practical benefits therefrom.

The Committee urged member States to make regular contributions to the trust fund intended to finance its activities.

Lastly, the participants welcomed the favourable climate that had prevailed throughout their deliberations and expressed their appreciation to the President of the Central African Republic, H.E. Mr. Ange-Félix Patassé, and to the Central African Government and people for the warm welcome and fraternal attentions paid to them during their stay in the Central African Republic.

Bangui, 30 August 2002

United Nations S/2002/989

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 September 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 3 September 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 15 March 2002 (S/2002/277) transmitting a report from Cameroon submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Cameroon to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Cameroon has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 25 November 2002.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

02-58558 (E) 130902

United Nations S/2002/990

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 September 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 3 September 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 22 May 2002 (S/2002/581) transmitting a report from Eritrea submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Eritrea has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 25 November 2002.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

02-58565 (E) 130902

United Nations S/2002/991

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 September 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 3 September 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 14 March 2002 (S/2002/276) transmitting a report from Guinea submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Guinea to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Guinea has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 25 November 2002.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

02-58571 (E) 130902

United Nations S/2002/992

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 September 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 3 September 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 4 June 2002 (S/2002/614) transmitting a report from Haiti submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Haiti has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 25 November 2002.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

02-58577 (E) 130902

United Nations S/2002/993

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 September 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 3 September 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 17 May 2002 (S/2002/567) transmitting a report from Jamaica submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Jamaica has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 25 November 2002.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

02-58589 (E) 130902

United Nations S/2002/994

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 September 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 3 September 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 29 January 2002 (S/2002/127) transmitting a report from Jordan submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Jordan has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 25 November 2002.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

02-58601 (E) 130902

United Nations S/2002/995

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 September 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 3 September 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 26 February 2002 (S/2002/204) transmitting a report from Kyrgyzstan submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Kyrgyzstan has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 25 November 2002.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

02-58607 (E) 130902

United Nations S/2002/996

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 September 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 3 September 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 25 February 2002 (S/2002/194) transmitting a report from the Lao People's Democratic Republic submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. The Lao People's Democratic Republic has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 25 November 2002.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2002) concerning counter-terrorism

02-58892 (E) 160902

United Nations S/2002/997

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 September 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 3 September 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 26 February 2002 (S/2002/203) transmitting a report from Madagascar submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Madagascar to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Madagascar has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 25 November 2002.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

02-58905 (E) 160902

United Nations S/2002/998

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 September 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 3 September 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 15 March 2002 (S/2002/279) transmitting a report from Malawi submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Malawi to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Malawi has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 25 November 2002.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

02-58923 (E) 170902

United Nations S/2002/999

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 September 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 3 September 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 7 January 2002 (S/2002/35) transmitting a report from Malaysia submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Malaysia has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 25 November 2002.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

02-58929 (E) 160902

United Nations A/57/382-S/2002/1000

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 September 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session
Item 40 of the provisional agenda*
Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 6 September 2002 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I have the honour to draw to your attention the descriptive index to notes and statements by the President of the Security Council relating to documentation and procedure (see annex). This descriptive index has been prepared to provide greater ease of reference to notes and statements by the President on the documentation and procedure of the Security Council. All the documents referred to in the descriptive index are available on the United Nations Official Document System (ODS).

I should be grateful if you would have this descriptive index circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 40 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Stefan **Tafrov**
President of the Security Council

* A/57/150

02-58166 (E) 110902

Annex

Descriptive index to notes and statements by the President of the Security Council relating to documentation and procedure (June 1993 to August 2002)

1. Agenda

S/26015 of 30 June 1993 Note by the President of the Security Council	Inclusion in the *Journal* of provisional agenda for public meetings of the Council.
S/26812 of 29 November 1993 Note by the President of the Security Council	Use of descriptive formulations of agenda items to avoid having a number of separate items on the same subject.
S/2002/316 of 26 March 2002 Note by the President of the Security Council	Introduction of agenda items in public meetings by specifying the agenda item/issue for consideration.

2. Annual report

S/26015 of 30 June 1993 Note by the President of the Security Council	Changes to the format of the report, its distribution and adoption at a public meeting. Amended by S/2002/199.
S/1995/234 of 29 March 1995 Note by the President of the Security Council	Introduction to contain more information on each sanctions Committee. Superseded by S/2002/199.
S/PRST/1996/13 of 28 March 1996 Statement by the President of the Security Council	Report to contain information on meetings with troop-contributing countries chaired by the Presidency. Amended by S/2002/199.
S/1997/451 of 12 June 1997 Note by the President of the Security Council	Changes to the format and additions to the report. Superseded by S/2002/199.
S/1998/1016 of 30 October 1998 Note by the President of the Security Council	Report to contain annual reports of sanctions Committees. Superseded by S/2002/199.
S/2002/199 of 26 February 2002, reissued on 22 May 2002 Note by the President of the Security Council	Change of period covered by the report; revision of format; presentation of the report to the General Assembly by the President of the Council.

3. Briefings

S/1999/1291 of 30 December 1999 Note by the President of the Security Council	Briefings by the Secretariat in Council meetings. Content and modalities of briefings by the President to non-members of the Council after informal consultations.
S/2002/316 of 26 March 2002 Note by the President of the Security Council	Inclusion and circulation of printed fact sheets for briefings by the Secretariat to Council members.

4. Documentation

S/26015 of 30 June 1993 Note by the President of the Security Council	Procedure for citation of documents referred to in draft resolutions or presidential statements, including prefixes.
S/26389 of 31 August 1993 Note by the President of the Security Council	Issuance of Council documents.
S/1999/1291 of 30 December 1999 Note by the President of the Security Council	Timely circulation of briefing notes on field operations to non-members of the Council.
S/2001/640 of 29 June 2001 Note by the President of the Security Council	Communication and dissemination by the President and Secretariat of Council decisions and statements to the press. Issuance of statements to the press made by the President as United Nations press releases.
S/2002/316 of 26 March 2002 Note by the President of the Security Council	Publication and distribution dates of reports of the Secretary-General.

5. Informal consultations

S/1994/230 of 28 February 1994 Note by the President of the Security Council	Circulation in informal consultations of the Secretary-General's statements to the press on matters of concern to the Council.
S/PRST/1994/62 of 4 November 1994 Statement by the President of the Security Council	President to summarize views expressed at meetings with troop-contributing countries.
S/2000/155 of 28 February 2000 Note by the President of the Security Council	Attendance by newly-elected members during the month preceding their term.

6. Meetings

(a) Distribution of statements

S/1994/329 of 23 March 1994 Note by the President of the Security Council	Arrangements for the distribution of statements outside the Council Chamber. Superseded by S/2000/274.
S/2000/274 of 31 March 2000 Note by the President of the Security Council	Arrangements for the distribution of statements in the Council Chamber.

(b) Format

S/1999/1291 of 30 December 1999 Note by the President of the Security Council	Non-exhaustive range of public and private meeting options.

(c) Notification

S/1998/1016 of 30 October 1998 Note by the President of the Security Council	Secretariat to establish a mechanism to alert non-members of the Council of unscheduled or emergency meetings.

(d) Public meetings

S/PRST/1994/81 of 16 December 1994 Statement by the President of the Security Council	Increased recourse to public meetings, in particular at an early stage in the Council's consideration of a subject.
S/1998/1016 of 30 October 1998 Note by the President of the Security Council	Statements by the Secretary-General in public meetings.
S/1999/1291 of 30 December 1999 Note by the President of the Security Council	Identification of additional matters for consideration at public meetings, including situations involving specific countries.
S/2002/316 of 26 March 2002 Note by the President of the Security Council	Addressing speakers by name and title in public meetings.

7. Programme of work

S/26176 of 27 July 1993 Note by the President of the Security Council	Circulation of tentative forecast of programme of work to Member States.
S/1998/354 of 30 April 1998 Note by the President of the Security Council	Availability of provisional schedule of work to Member States.

8. Resolutions and presidential statements

S/26015 of 30 June 1993 Note by the President of the Security Council	Approval of presidential statements to include agreed formulation of subject matter under which it is authorized.
S/1994/230 of 28 February 1994 Note by the President of the Security Council	Draft resolutions in provisional form to be made available to non-members of the Council at the time of consultations of the whole or the following day.
S/1999/165 of 17 February 1999 Note by the President of the Security Council	Full participation of all Council members and sufficient time to be allowed in the preparation of resolutions and presidential statements; contributions by groups of friends and similar arrangements welcomed.
S/1999/1291 of 30 December 1999 Note by the President of the Security Council	Draft resolutions and draft presidential statements to be made available to non-members of the Council as soon as they are introduced in informal consultations of the whole.
S/2001/640 of 29 June 2001 Note by the President of the Security Council	Communication and dissemination by the Secretariat of Council decisions and statements to the press and to all those concerned.

9. Sanctions committees

S/1995/234 of 29 March 1995 Note by the President of the Security Council	List of improvements to make the procedures of sanctions committees more transparent.
S/1995/438 of 31 May 1995 Note by the President of the Security Council	Continuation of practice of hearing comments by Member States and organizations concerned during closed meetings of sanctions committees.
S/1996/54 of 24 January 1996 Note by the President of the Security Council	Oral briefings by the Chairman of each sanctions Committee to interested Member States after each meeting.
S/1998/1016 of 30 October 1998 Note by the President of the Security Council	Arrangements regarding the appointment of the bureaux of sanctions committees.
S/1999/92 of 29 January 1999 Note by the President of the Security Council	List of practical measures to improve the work of sanctions committees.

S/2000/319 of 17 April 2000 Note by the President to the Security Council	Establishment of an informal working group of the Council to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions, including the working methods of sanctions committees and inter-committee coordination.
S/2002/70 of 15 January 2002 Note by the President to the Security Council	Appointment of new Chairman of the working group; reiterates task of working group to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions.

10. Matters of which the Council is seized

S/1996/603 of 30 July 1996, reissued on 22 August 1996 Note by the President of the Security Council	As from 15 September 1996, matters which have not been considered in the preceding five years will be automatically deleted from the list unless a Member State notifies its objection to deletion before that date.
S/1996/704 of 29 August 1996 Note by the President of the Security Council	Modifies S/1996/603 so that no item will be deleted from the list without the prior consent of the Member States concerned in accordance with the procedure set out.

11. Troop-contributing countries[a]

S/PRST/1994/22 of 3 May 1994 Statement by the President of the Security Council	Consideration of the recommendations in the Secretary-General's report entitled "Improving the capacity of the United Nations for peacekeeping" (S/26450 and Add.1 and 2), including factors to be taken into account when considering new peacekeeping operations, and increased communications between the Council and troop-contributing countries.
S/PRST/1994/62 of 4 November 1994 Statement by the President of the Security Council	Procedures for meetings between troop-contributing countries, Council members and the Secretariat. Inclusion of expected schedule of meetings with troop-contributing countries in the Council's monthly tentative forecast of work and time and venue of those meetings in the *Journal*. Superseded by S/PRST/1996/13.

[a] The documents in this section must be read in the light of resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, which makes provision for the format, procedures and documentation of meetings with troop-contributing countries.

S/PRST/1996/13 of 28 March 1996 Statement by the President of the Security Council	Enhanced procedures for meetings between troop-contributing countries, Council members and the Secretariat. Retains inclusion of meetings with troop-contributing countries in the monthly tentative forecast of work and the *Journal* and in the annual report.
S/1998/1016 of 30 October 1998 Note by the President of the Security Council	Circulation of statements by troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat's briefing notes at meetings with troop-contributing countries as well as weekly briefing notes on field operations to troop-contributing countries. Invitation to relevant United Nations bodies and agencies and other Member States to meetings with troop-contributing countries as appropriate.
S/PRST/2001/3 of 31 January 2001 Statement by the President of the Security Council	Implementation of resolution 1327 (2000), S/PRST/1996/13 and S/PRST/1994/22. Establishment of a Working Group of the Whole on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, to address both generic peacekeeping issues relevant to the responsibilities of the Council and technical aspects of individual peacekeeping operations.
S/2002/56 of 14 January 2002 Note by the President of the Security Council	Joint meetings of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations and troop-contributing countries as an additional mechanism for strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries on specific peacekeeping operations.
S/2002/964 of 27 August 2002 Note by the President of the Security Council	Criteria for participation in private meetings of the Council and consultation meetings with troop-contributing countries under resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B.